

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended 31st December, 1908.

LONGSHUTS, HURST,
March, 1909.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Hurst Urban District Council.*


GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitation of the District, together with statistics of the Births and Deaths and the incidence of Disease.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT HILTON.



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HURST URBAN DISTRICT.

Area and Population.

The area of the Hurst Urban District is 754 acres. The population, estimated according to the Registrar-General's method, to the middle of 1908 is 7,387. As a matter of fact, however, owing partly to the erection of cotton mills, and consequently the building of dwelling-houses, the population has increased rapidly during the past few years, and if a census were now taken would be found to exceed 8,000.

The subjoined table allows a comparison to be made with regard to area, population, &c., &c., between the Hurst Urban District and the averages for Urban Districts in the County in 1907.

	Area in Acres	Estimated Population	Persons per Acre	Acres per Person
Hurst, 1908.....	754	7,387	9·79	0·12
Total Urban Districts in County, 1906 }	273,767	991,685	3·62	0·27

PRIMARY DIVISIONS	SYSTEMS.	FORMATIONS.	LIFE-TYPES.
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QUATERNARY.	{	POST-TERTIARY.	{	RECENT.	{	ANTHROPOZOIC.	}						
				GLACIAL or PLEISTOCENE.									
TERTIARY.	{	TERTIARY.	{	Pliocene.	{	CAINOZOIC.	}						
				Miocene.									
				Oligocene.									
				Eocene.									
SECONDARY.	{	CRETACEOUS.	{	Chalk or Upper Cretaceous.	{	MESOZOIC.	}						
				Neocomian or Lower Cretaceous.									
		JURASSIC.	{	Oolitic (Upper, Middle, Lower).	{								
				Liassic.									
		TRIASSIC.	{	Rhætic.	{								
				Keuper.									
				Muschelkalk (of Germany).									
				Bunter.									
				PRIMARY.			{	PERMIAN or DYASSIC.	{	Magnesian Limestone.	{	DEUTEROZOIC.	}
								CARBONIFEROUS.		Permian Sandstone.			
Upper Coal Measures.													
MIDDLE COAL MEASURES.													
Lower Coal Measures or Gannister Bed.													
Millstone Grit.													
OLD RED SANDSTONE or DEVONIAN.	{	Mountain Limestone Series.	{										
		Upper, Middle, and Lower Divisions.											
SILURIAN.	{	Ludlow.	{										
		Wenlock.											
		Llandovery.											
ORDOVICIAN.	{	Caradoc.	{										
		Llandeilo.											
		Arænic.											
CAMBRIAN.	{	Tremadoc.	{										
		Lingula.											
		Menevian.											
		Harlech.											
ARCHÆAN.	{	PEBIDIAN AND URICONIAN ROCKS OF WALES.	{		{								
	{	HEBRIDEAN ROCKS OF SCOTLAND.	{		{								

NEOZOIC.

DEUTEROZOIC.

PROTEROZOIC.

PALÆOZOIC.

EOZOIC.

The strata entering into the formation of the “Middle Coal Measures” referred to in the preceding table are shown in the pit sections of Broadoak and Hurst Nook Collieries, as under :—

	Feet. Ins.	
Recent Deposit.		
Glacial Deposit.		
Strong Metal or Shale.....	60	0
Lees Mine.....	1	6
Strata, principally Sandstone	62	3
Hurst Old Mine	3	6
Very strong Shale	45	0
Hurst New Mine.....	3	3
and		
Sandstone and Shale from.....	300 to 350	0
Royley Mine or Lower Woodley Mine about	3	6
with partings of Shale.		

The subjoined data, relating to the superficial strata (alluvial deposits, subsoils, &c.), have been obtained by the Surveyor during the cutting of sewer trenches or by means of trial holes

Lower King Street to Vicarage (including about 50 yards on each side), and neighbourhood of Vicarage and St. John’s Church :—

Soft stone shale..... 4 to 8 feet.
Solid hard rock.

From St. John’s Schools onward there is

Hard yellow clay, 4 feet, over the stratum of
Soft stone shale.

Higher King Street, Hurst Nook, neighbourhood of Cemetery, Rose Hill, and Moss de Lee :—

Bed of soil 1 foot.
Hard yellow clay 3 to 4 feet.
Hard blue marl 4 to 8 feet.

(There is quicksand below the hard blue marl at Rose Hill and Moss de Lee).

Queen Street, Hurst Brook, Wood Lane, Smallshaw,
Holebottom, Broadoak, Henrietta Street, and
Turner Lane :—

Bed of Soil	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Hard yellow clay.....	16 to 18 feet.

Topography.

Hurst is bounded on the north, east, and west by the Rural District of Limehurst, and on the south by the Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. The surface rises rapidly from its lowest part, Water Street (south), about 400 ft. O. D., to its highest at Moss de Lee (east) about 600 ft. O. D.

The figures given below are those of the Ordnance Bench-marks at the points indicated :—

Bottom of Hillgate Street.....	402·4 feet.
Corner of Bengal Lane	459·9 „
Corner of Board Street (Council Offices)	482·7 „
Church Inn.....	514 „
Nook Inn	514·6 „
United Methodist Church (Queen-st.) ...	486·9 „

For convenience the following, although not in the Township of Hurst, are inserted :—

Park Square, Mossley Road	519·3 feet.
Ashton Barracks ..	543·6 „
Junction Inn, Mossley Road.....	631 „
Dirt Farm	660·2 „

TABLE COMPILED FROM RESULTS OF DAILY METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN AT 9 O'CLOCK A.M. AT STAMFORD PARK.*

DATE	HYGROMETER		MEAN TEMPERATURES						Rainfall 12in. above ground	
	Dry	Wet	Maximum in Shade	Minimum in Shade	Minimum in Sun. Bright Bulb	Maximum in Sun. Black Bulb in vacuo.	Minimum on Grass	Tempera- ture 12in. below Surface		Tempera- ture 4ft. below Surface
1908										
January ...	36	36	41	29	25	50	...	34	40	3·35
February.....	41	40	45	35	30	55	...	38	40	3·53
March	39	38	50	34	27	61	...	37	40	2·89
April	42	40	49	35	30	69	..	41	42	2·54
May.....	54	52	62	46	41	83	...	51	48	2·24
June	58	55	64	44	42	90	...	58	54	2·17
July.....	60	58	68	51	46	91	...	62	58	5·23
August	61	55	65	50	45	86	...	59	57	2·94
September ...	56	53	61	48	42	79	...	53	54	4·28
October	55	52	62	48	43	77	...	54	55	1·39
November ...	44	42	50	38	33	58	...	44	49	2·58
December ...	39	39	41	34	29	49	...	39	45	2·85
										35·99

* For these details I am indebted to Mr. Samuel Turner, Park Superintendent.

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Water Supply.

The water supply is derived from the extensive reservoirs under the control of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee.

Of the various undertakings in connexion with these Waterworks the Hurst Urban District Council are proprietors to the extent of about one-fifteenth part, and are represented on the Joint Committee by one member.

The total area of the gathering ground is 2,470 acres, being 1,300 acres for the Swineshaw Reservoirs and 1,170 acres for the Greenfield and Yeoman Hey Reservoirs.

The condition of affairs at the end of the year 1908 is shown in the following statement of the consumption and storage of water for the week ending 31st December, 1908.

DISTRICT	Consumption. Gallons	Supply from Swineshaw. Gallons	Supply from Greenfield Gallons
Ashton-under-Lyne and Hurst	9,353,000	544,000	8,809,000
Stalybridge	4,625,000	4,625,000	.....
Dukinfield	2,900,000	2,900,000	....
Mossley	1,123,000	843,000	280,000*
Saddleworth	1,019,000	.....	{ 42,000* 977,000
Total for Domestic Purposes	19,020,000	8,912,000	10,108,000
Compensation... ..	10,701,157	5,598 028	†5,103,129
Total	29,721,157	14,510,028	15,211,129

* Estimated. † Average at Greenfield.

DEPTHS AND CONTENTS OF WATER IN THE RESERVOIRS.

NAME	Depths.	Capacities.	Height of Water.		Contents.
	Feet	Gallons	Ft.	Ins.	Gallons
Walker Wood ..	61	202,084,000	47	6	115,375,000
Brushes	44	52,165,000	40	0	43,946,000
Lower Swineshaw	33	55,500,000	32	0	48,000,000
Higher Swineshaw	53	168,908,000	41	0	95,503,000
Yeoman Hey ...	65	205,596,000	57	4	151,560,000
Greenfield	62	101,686,000	49	3	63,397,000
Knott Hill	44	64,000,000	42	7	59,038,000
Dukinfield	24	33,000,000	21	10	29,789,000
Total		882,939,000	. ...		606,608,000

	Gallons	Increase. Gallons	Decrease. Gallons
Contents of Reservoirs week ending 31st December, 1908	606,608,000	.....	.....
Contents of Reservoirs corresponding period last year	863,023,000	.....	256,415,000

Week ending 31st December, 1908 606,608,000

Do. 24th do. 608,660,000

Decrease..... 2,052,000

	Swineshaw	Greenfield
Total rainfall for the year 1908	45·46	42·90
Do do. 1907	53·10	53·00
Decrease, 1908	7·64	10·10

Result of analysis of water from Lower Swineshaw Reservoir, December 14th, 1908.

SWINESHAW VALLEY.

Careful analysis gave the following results :—

	Grains per gallon.
Chlorine (combined)	0·940
Ureal Ammonia.....	0·0154
Albumenoid Ammonia	0·0084
Nitrogen as Nitrates, &c.	0·0335
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F. from Potassium Permanganate... ..	0·1280
Total solid matter on evaporation	7·08
Total mineral matter on ignition	5·03
Total volatile matter on ignition.....	2·05
Total hardness degrees, Clarke's scale	3·38

Appearance on standing—clear, with slight peaty sediment.

Bacteriological examination.—By plate culture only the ordinary forms of micro-organisms were found. No organisms of a pathogenic character were detected.

Result of analysis of water from Knott Hill Reservoir, supplied from Greenfield Valley, January 14th, 1909.

GREENFIELD VALLEY.

Careful analysis gave the following results :—

	Grains per gallon.
Chlorine (combined)	0·850
Ureal Ammonia... ..	0·0140
Albumenoid Ammonia	0·0084
Nitrogen as Nitrates, &c.	0·0276
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F. from Potassium Permanganate	0·112
Total solid matter on evaporation	7·10
Total mineral matter on ignition.....	5·00
Total volatile matter on ignition.....	2·10
Total hardness degrees, Clarke's scale	4·6°

Bacteriological examination.—By plate culture only the ordinary forms of micro-organisms found in pure water were observed. No pathogenic organisms were found.

Lead-Poisoning.

The following communication in connexion with this subject was received by the Clerk (Mr. Reg. Whitworth) from the Local Government Board, in December, 1908.

[COPY.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
2nd December, 1908.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they desire to be furnished with information as to whether in the Council's District during recent years cases of lead-poisoning have been ascribable to the water supply, and as to whether any action has been taken with a view to preventing plumbo-solvency of the water.

I am accordingly to request that the Council will instruct their Medical Officer of Health to furnish the Board, either in his Annual Report for the current year, or in a special report, with information on the following points :—

(1) Have you any cases of lead-poisoning, and if so, how many have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during recent years, either through death returns, or informal notifications by medical practitioners, or by other channels?

(2) What action, if any, is taken by the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee, or by the Council, with a view to preventing plumbo-solvency of the water?

(3) Is this method in constant and regular operation?

(4) What tests have been applied during the past year to determine (a) the acidity of the water supplied, and (b) definite plumbo-solvency of the water?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LITHIBY,

The Clerk to the Hurst

Assistant Secretary.

Urban District Council.

The answers to these queries are detailed below :—

(1) Only one case has come before my notice during the last 12 years, viz. :—That of a woman who regularly each morning took a draught of *hot* water from the tap supplying the bath.

(2) Carbonate of lime in the form of whiting is continuously mixed with the impounded water previous to distribution.

(3) Yes.

(4) On this question, the Joint Committee's Analyst writes as follows to the Waterworks Engineer, Mr. F. J. Dixon :—

Dear Sir,

Re Dr. Hilton's enquiry about plumbo-solvency and acidity of water. I may say in practice they are not always related to each other, some waters showing considerable acidity do not act upon lead, while other waters with much less acidity act strongly upon lead.

The only practical test, therefore, is to allow a given quantity to act on the interior of a lead pipe for a definite period, then to estimate the lead dissolved. I do this taking 24 hours as the period.

All the results I have given were thus obtained.

Yours truly,

C. ESTCOURT.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The whole of the District is efficiently drained by means of pipe sewers, varying from 9 inches to 18 inches in diameter, and egg-shaped brick sewers, 36 inches by 24 inches. These are well ventilated by man-holes and lamp-holes, and when necessary are flushed by water from water-carts. Owing to the nature of the ground the sewers have extremely good falls, and ultimately discharge into the main sewers of the Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. By them the sewage is conveyed to the Ashton-under-Lyne Sewage Disposal Works, where it undergoes treatment by precipitation and filtration by contact beds. The sludge is afterwards pressed into cakes.

House Drainage.—Every house is drained, generally by means of a yard-drain, and all house-drains are disconnected from the sewers by syphon traps.

Births and Deaths.

		Annual Rate 1908	1907	Average Urban Districts in County 1907
BIRTHS—March Quarter,	60	32·48
June „	55	29·78
September „	45	24·36
December „	48	25·99
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Total for Year ...*	208	28·15	27·19	24·47
<hr/>				
*Males, 110 ; Females, 98.				
<hr/>				
DEATHS—March Quarter,	32	17·3
June „	29	15·7
September „	27	14·6
December „	41	22·2
<hr/>				
Total for Year ...*	129	17·4	15·77	14·59
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*Males, 67 ; Females, 62,				

Deaths of Infants under the age of 1 year ...	45	6.09	3.80	3.05
Deaths of Children under the age of 5 years ...	65	8.79	5.98
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	20	2.70	2.08	1.51
Deaths from Phthisis ..	6	0.81	1.35	0.95
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	25	3.38	3.94	2.99

Infantile Mortality.

The proportion of deaths of infants under the age of one year to each 1,000 registered births was 216. This is 76 higher than the rate for last year and 39 above the average for the preceding 10 years.

The total number of these deaths was 45 (10 above the 10 years' average), which gives an annual rate of 6.09.

An analysis of Table V. will show that although the infantile death rate was abnormally high during 1908, the deaths from the groups of diseases arising from improper feeding and exposure to cold (two most important factors in the causation of infantile mortality), were not greatly in excess of those from the same diseases in 1907.

IMPROPER FEEDING.

	1908.		1907.
Convulsions	8 10	...	5 7
Diarrhoeal Diseases	10 6	...	7 5
Marasmus (Wasting) ...	3	...	4

EXPOSURE TO COLD.

	1908.		1907.
Bronchitis	7	...	5
Pneumonia	3	...	3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	29		24

Apart from these 5 (29 minus 24) the increase over last year is chiefly accounted for by 3 deaths from Zymotic Diseases (none last year), and 6 deaths from Premature Births (2 last year).

Infectious Diseases.

The Death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 2·70, the total number being 20.

Of these Scarlet Fever was responsible for 3

Measles	do.	do.	6
Whooping Cough	do.	do.	2
Diarrhœa	do.	do.	8
Diphtheria	do.	do.	0
Fever :—Typhus, Typhoid,			
and Continued	do.		1
Small-pox	do.		0

Total	<hr/>	20
		<hr/>

Small-pox.—Ample accommodation for the treatment of Small-pox cases is provided at the Small-pox Hospital belonging to the Ashton under-Lyne and District Joint Hospital Board, to which body the Hurst Urban District Council send one representative.

The Board are the owners of about 40 acres of land, situated on the westerly slope of Hartshead Pike,

900 feet above the sea. On this estate there is a Hospital Pavilion, with male and female wards and the usual offices. There is a nurses' home and a caretaker's residence. In another block of buildings there are observation wards (male and female), a disinfecting room furnished with a Thresh Disinfecter, a dispensary, laundry, and wash-houses. At a distance well removed from all these is the mortuary.

The refuse is destroyed daily at the Hospital by means of an incinerator, and the sewage also is treated on the spot. It is collected in a septic tank, from which it flows into a series of settling beds, and is afterwards distributed on the land.

There is a plentiful supply of good water, and a reservoir has just been completed with a storage capacity of nearly 100,000 gallons.

No cases of Small-pox were reported during 1908.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty-eight cases were reported from 24 houses, 3 deaths resulted. The disease was most prevalent during the months of March and May.

Measles.—There was an epidemic of measles during the latter months of the year. It originated in East Ward (Queen Street, Hope Street, and Princess Street), but did not affect the attendance of children at Hurst British Schools to any great extent. Later, however, it spread to the neighbourhood of Hurst Cross and Higher and Lower King Streets, where it developed to such a degree that about the middle of December the attendance at St. John's Infants' School fell about 50 per cent. It was, therefore, considered advisable to close these Schools from December 4th, 1908, after which action the virulence of the epidemic

gradually decreased. The Schools were disinfected, and leaflets (see Appendix No. 1) giving information as to the nature of the infection, precautionary measures to be taken, &c., &c., were distributed throughout the district. There were 6 deaths from this disease, but as it is not notifiable it is impossible to state the number of cases.

Whooping Cough (not notifiable).—2 deaths.

Diarrhœa.—8 deaths. (See “Infantile Mortality.”)

Diphtheria.—No cases reported; no deaths.

Fever.—(A) Typhoid. Seven cases; one death. It has not been possible to discover either the cause or origin of this disease in these cases. Prior to May 1st the District had been practically free from Enteric Fever for some time, only one case having been reported during the years 1906 and 1907. (B) Continued. One case; no death.

Phthisis (not notifiable).—6 deaths. Rate 0·81. Marked decrease compared with 1907, during which year the number of deaths was 10, and the rate 1·35.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

No woman is entitled to use the name or description of “Midwife” unless she has obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives’ Board.

The following is a LIST OF CERTIFIED MIDWIVES on the County Register, residing in the Urban District of Hurst. (31st December, 1908):—

Jackson Sarah	104, Hillgate-st., Hurst Brook.
Gilroy Elizabeth	68, Queen Street.
Lees Sally	365, Higher King-st., Rose Hill.
Matthewman Ada ...	148, Hope Street.
Bailey Margaret Ann.	222, King Street.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Infectious Diseases.—There have been 37 cases of infectious disease reported during the year :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	28
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	..	7
Continued Fever	...	..	...	...	..	1
Erysipelas	...	...	..	..	...	1
Total						<u>37</u>

Scarlet Fever cases have been reported in 24 houses.

Typhoid Fever	„	„	„	„	7	„
Continued Fever	„	„	„	„	1	„
Erysipelas	„	„	„	„	1	„

Total number of houses affected	...	<u>33</u>
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The above cases were reported during the following months of the year: 3 Scarlet Fever in January, 2 Scarlet Fever in February, 5 Scarlet Fever in March, 1 Scarlet Fever in April, 9 Scarlet Fever and 1 Typhoid Fever in May, 2 Scarlet Fever in June, 2 Scarlet Fever in July, 1 Scarlet Fever and 1 Continued Fever in August, 1 Scarlet Fever in September, 2 Typhoid Fever in October, 1 Scarlet Fever and 2 Typhoid Fever in November, 1 Scarlet Fever, 2 Typhoid Fever, and 1 Erysipelas in December.

The following is a list of cases reported, giving situation of premises, sanitary condition, and how dealt with :—

Scarlet Fever.—

Age 3 years.	Jan. 9th,	224, Lower King St.
Age 5 years.	Jan. 30th,	3, St. Ann Street.
Age 9 years.	Jan. 30th,	3, St. Ann Street.
Age 5 years.	Feb. 13th,	12, Edward Street.
Age 6 years.	Feb. 19th,	5, Whitworth Street.
Age 12 years	Mar. 2nd,	26, Smallshaw Lane.
Age 30 years.	Mar. 13th,	209, King Street.
Age 4 years.	Mar. 27th,	3, Albion Street.
Age 5 years.	Mar. 30th,	11, Albion Street.
Age 2 years.	Mar. 30th,	11, Albion Street.
Age 6 years.	April 20th,	84, Union Road.

Typhoid Fever.—

Age 26 years.	May 1st,	48, Hillgate Street.
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Scarlet Fever.—

Age 6 years.	May 18th,	Lower King Street.
Age 4 years.	May 24th,	19, Albion Street.
Age 10 years.	May 25th,	10, Swift Street.
Age 12 years.	May 25th,	31, Hope Street.
Age 4 years.	May 25th,	74, Nook Lane.
Age 7 years.	May 25th,	76, Nook Lane.
Age 10 years.	May 26th,	74, Nook Lane.
Age 4 years	May 30th,	13, Albion Street.
Age 6 years.	May 30th,	13, Albion Street.
Age 2 years.	June 6th,	50, Queen Street.
Age 4 years.	June 29th,	131, Hope Street.
Age 6 years.	July 16th,	8, Holden Street.
Age 4 years.	July 21st,	10, Barber Street.
Age 2 years.	Aug 4th,	133, Hillgate Street.

Continued Fever.—

Age 37 years.	Aug. 24th,	87, Hope Street.
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Scarlet Fever.—

Age 9 years. Sept. 7th, 7, St. Mary Street.

Typhoid Fever.—

Age 54 years. Oct. 5th, 12, Stanhope Road.

Age 44 years. Oct. 5th, 9, Pot Hill Square.

Age 29 years. Nov. 26th, 12, Stanhope Road.

Age 34 years. Nov. 26th, 13, Field Street.

Scarlet Fever.—

Age 16 years. Nov. 30th, 219, Higher King St.

Age 40 years. Dec. 18th, 93, Hillgate Street.

Age 5 years. Dec. 20th, 23, Heys Street.

Typhoid Fever.—

Age 35 years. Dec. 20th, 84, Union Road.

Erysipelas.—

Age 54 years. Dec. 24th, 203, Curzon Road.

In all the above cases the premises were visited and inspected. The sanitary conditions were found good. Fever pails were supplied when necessary, disinfectants provided, and the houses thoroughly fumigated.

Industries.—The main industry is that of cotton spinning and manufacturing.

Factory and Workshops Act.—There are six mills and eighteen workshops in the District. All these are regularly visited every two months, and reports made of their condition to the Council. The mills are provided with sanitary conveniences on town's water principle (a sufficient number to accom-

moderate both males and females), and the equipment of the mills and workshops is well within the requirements of the Act.

Farms, Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.—

There are eight farms with cowsheds and dairies, and ten milkshops in the District. These are visited and inspected every two months. The farms are kept in a very clean condition. The Council has pressed the owners for improvements to be made at several farms, with the following results:—Two new model farms have been erected, and plans have been submitted for the alteration of one, and considerable improvements have been made at another. The “Model” Cowshed Regulations, suggested by the Local Government Board, have been adopted. (Appendix No. 2.)

House Inspections.—Systematic house to house inspection is carried on throughout the year, a continuous record is kept of what is found, and reports made to the Council.

Good results are accomplished by the above system. Several cases of overcrowding were detected, and notices served to abate same.

A number of houses with insanitary closets were found, notices were served and the nuisances have been remedied.

Smoke Nuisance.—Smoke observations have been taken every month during the year at the mills and workshops, and where smoke nuisance has been observed the owner’s attention has been called to same. Very good results have been attained by regular attention to this matter. The following is a list :—

TABLE SHOWING THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SMOKE EMITTED AT EACH PLACE.

	Hurst Mills Co.				Stanford Commercial				Cedar Mill Co.				Curzon Mill Co.				Whittakers Limited				Tippings Limited				Jno. Barlow				Ino Sykes											
	Dense		Moderate		Fine		None		Dense		Moderate		Fine		None		Dense		Moderate		Fine		None		Dense		Moderate		Fine		None									
1908	0	4	26	0	6	0	5	25	0	2	1	14	15	0	4	1½	10½	18	0	4	1	20	9	0	6	1	13	16	0	1	0	12	18	0	1	0	3	27	0	1
Jan.	0	3½	26½	0	"	0	6½	23½	0	"	1	12	17	0	"	1	9½	19½	0	"	0	12½	17½	0	"	1	10	19	0	"	0	6	24	0	"	0	2	28	0	"
Feb.	0	1	29	0	"	0	8	22	0	"	0	11	19	0	"	0	12	18	0	"	0	17	13	0	"	2	11	17	0	"	0	10	20	0	"	0	4	26	0	"
Mar.	0	4	26	0	"	0	5	25	0	"	0	13	17	0	"	0	10	20	0	"	0	14	16	0	"	1½	9	19½	0	"	0	13	17	0	"	0	5	25	0	"
April	0	5	25	0	"	0	6	24	0	"	½	13½	16	0	"	1	15	14	0	"	1	14	15	0	"	1½	12½	16	0	"	0	14	16	0	"	2	8	22	0	"
May	0	4	26	0	"	0	16	14	0	"	0	7	23	0	"	0	12	18	0	"	0	15	15	0	"	1½	9½	21	0	"	0	8	22	0	"	0	5	25	0	"
June	0	4	26	0	"	0	0	30	0	"	1½	11½	17	0	"	2	11	17	0	"	0	10	20	0	"	1½	12½	16	0	"	0	7	23	0	"	0	2	28	0	"
July	0	0	30	0	"	0	19	11	0	"	0	11	19	0	"	0	8	22	0	"	0	9	21	0	"	1	15½	13½	0	"	½	19½	10	0	"	0	0	30	0	"
Aug.	0	3	27	0	"	0	8	22	0	"	X	"	"	"	"	X	"	"	"	"	0	10	20	0	"	X	"	"	"	"	0	8	22	0	"	0	0	30	0	"
Sept.	0	0	30	0	"	0	4	26	0	"	0	6	24	0	"	0	9	21	0	"	0	8	22	0	"	0	13	17	0	"	0	3	22	0	"	0	0	30	0	"
Oct.	0	5	25	0	"	0	7	23	0	"	0	14	16	0	"	0	12	18	0	"	0	11	19	0	"	1	11	18	0	"	0	8	22	0	"	0	7	22	0	"
Nov.	0	8	22	0	"	0	3	27	0	"	0	14	16	0	"	0	12	18	0	"	0	18	12	0	"	2	13	15	0	"	0	8½	21½	0	"	0	9	21	0	"
Dec.																																								

Slaughter-Houses.—There are six in the District, which are inspected regularly throughout the year. The Medical Officer, along with the Inspector, has visited the above, and they were found to be very clean and satisfactory.

Bakehouses.—There are fourteen above ground level and one below. These have been inspected regularly. The Medical Officer, along with the Inspector, has examined the above, which were found satisfactory. The underground bakehouse is in accordance with the Act of 1901.

The Nightsoil Department is attended to regularly by the Council, and the work is done clean and efficient. The following is a table of the work done in this department :—

1908.	Number of Ashpits Emptied	Number of Houses	Number of Loads of Ashes	Number of ClosetPails Collected and Cleaned	Cost including Team Labour		
					£	s.	d.
January	628	865	146	229	14	4	4
February	580	993	179	225	15	3	0
March	628	1083	188	275	16	1	8
April ..	565	925	173	201	15	5	3
May	672	1110	191	191	13	2	4
June	402	607	108	173	17	0	10
July	480	796	155	170	10	15	7
August	706	1185	204	219	13	1	10
September...	500	810	156	193	14	14	9
October ..	481	783	164	176	18	13	2
November...	644	1007	202	235	12	18	0
December	743	1214	221	272	18	16	5
	7029	11378	2087	2559	179	13	6

A number of notices have been served to abate nuisances of various kinds during the year, and all have been remedied.

All sewer connections which have been made during the year have been inspected.

The streets that are Declared Highways have been regularly swept weekly, the gullies cleaned and emptied, and refuse from same deposited on tips.

There are 1866 houses in the District.

Closet accommodation per house in the District is very good, as the following details show :—

Houses.		Closets.		Accommodation.
1527	with	1527	or	100 per cent.
203	„	140	„	70 „
58	„	29	„	50 „
78	„	30	„	38 „
<hr/> 1866	„	<hr/> 1726		

The analysis of the closets in use is as follows :—

Waste water closets at houses	1355
Town's water closets at houses	58
Pail closets at houses	113
Privy closets at houses	200
	<hr/> 1726
Town's water closets at mills and workshops	206
Pail closets at workshops	4
Privy closets at workshops and schools	9
	<hr/> <hr/> 1945

39 houses have been built during the year 1908, and one new model cowshed and dairy.

The Council has during the year been carrying out the extensions at the Cemetery, for which sanction was granted by the Local Government Board. The land has been enclosed, drained, and laid out. New stone piers to the entrance have been erected, and other alterations executed, which, when complete, will greatly improve the appearance of the Cemetery.

Sanction to borrow £4329 has been granted by the Local Government Board for the purpose of completing Board Street, Ladbroke Road (part), Taylor Street, Winter Street, Marland Street, Halifax Street, Elizabeth Street and Pine Street, and also the sewerage of John Street, Surrey Street, Craven Street, Crawford Street and Whittaker Street, which work is now proceeding.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
1898	6920	226	32·65	42	185	136	19·6	136	19·6
1899	6920	196	28·35	44	224	137	19·7	137	19·7
1900	6920	217	31·35	47	216	138	19·9	138	19·9
1901	7145	201	27·13	40	199	117	16·3	117	16·3
1902	7145	192	26·87	29	151	126	17·6	126	17·6
1903	7145	178	24·91	28	157	127	17·7	127	17·7
1904	7300	191	26·16	36	188	126	17·2	126	17·2
1905	7300	208	28·49	26	125	111	15·2	111	15·2
1906	7300	202	27·67	39	193	127	17·3	127	17·3
1907	7354	200	27·19	28	140	115	15·6	116†	15·7
Averages for Years 1898-1907.	7144	201	28·17	35	177·8	126	17·6	126	17·68
1908	7387	208	28·3	45	216·3	129	17·4	129	17·4

Area of District in acres, 754. Total population at all ages, 7145, at census of 1901; Number of inhabited houses, 1609; Average number of persons per house, 4·44.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :— Union Workhouse, Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne & District Joint Small-pox Hospital. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District :—St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

* Rates calculated per 1000 of Estimated Population. † Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District :—1.

TABLE II.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1898	6920	226	136	42
1899	6920	196	137	44
1900	6920	217	138	47
1901	7145	201	117	40
1902	7145	192	126	29
1903	7145	178	127	28
1904	7300	191	126	36
1905	7300	208	111	26
1906	7300	202	127	39
1907	7354	200	116	28
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907. }	7144	201	126	35
1908	7387	208	129	45

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Notifiable Disease	At all Ages	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 & upwards	East Ward.	West Ward.
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria(including Membranous Croup)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever ..	28	0	10	16	1	1	0	17	11
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	6
Relapsing Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	0	10	16	1	10	0	19	18

Isolation Hospital for Smallpox :—Ashton-under-Lyne & District
Joint Small-pox Hospital.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								East Ward.	West Ward.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			
Small-pox.. .. .	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Measles.	6 .	1 ...	5 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	5 ... 1
Scarlet Fever . . .	3 ...	0	3 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	3 ... 0
Whooping Cough ..	2 ...	2 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ... 1
Diphtheria & Mem- branous Croup ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 .. 0
Croup	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ... 0
Fever {	Typhus ...	0 .	0 ..	0 ..	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ... 0
	Enteric ...	1 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	1 ...	0	0 ...	0 ... 1
	Other continued	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 .. 0
Epidemic Influenza ^a	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 .. 0
Cholera	0 ...	0 ..	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ... 0
Plague	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0	0 ...	0 ... 0
Diarrhoea, &c.....	5X ..	3X ..	1 .	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1	1X ...	4X
Enteritis	3X ..	3X ..	0 ...	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0	1X ..	2X
Puerperal Fever ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0	0 ...	0
Erysipelas	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0	0 ...	0
Other Septic Dis- eases	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0	0 ...	0
Phthisis (Pulmon- ary Tuberculosis)	6 ...	0 ...	0 ..	2 ..	1 ...	2 ...	1	3 ...	3	
Other Tubercular Diseases	7 ...	2 ..	3 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0	7 ...	0	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	2 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	2	1 ...	1	
Bronchitis.....	15 ...	7 ...	1 ...	0 ..	0 ...	5 ...	2	10 ...	5	
Pneumonia	9 ...	3 ...	2 ...	0 ..	0 ...	4 ...	0	4 ...	5	
Pleurisy	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	1 ...	0	0 ...	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ..	0	0 ...	0	
Alcoholism	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Cirrhosis of Liver }										
Venereal Diseases..	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0	0 ...	1	
Premature Birth ...	6 ...	6 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0	3 ...	3	
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition ...	2 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ..	2 ...	0	1 ...	1	
Heart Diseases ...	8 ...	0 ...	0 ..	0 ...	0 ..	7 ...	1	5 ...	3	
Accidents	1 ..	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ..	0	0 ...	1	
Suicides	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0	0 ...	0	
All other causes ...	49 ...	17 ...	4 ...	0 ...	1 ...	12 ...	15	30 ...	19	
All causes	129 ...	45 ...	20 ...	3 ...	2 ...	37 ...	22	76 ...	53	

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under one Year
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chicken-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diarrhoea, all forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Premature Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasting Diseases	Congenital Defects	2	1	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Injury at Birth	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tuberculous Meningitis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
	Convulsions	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Bronchitis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Suffocation, overlying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Totals		5	3	6	0	14	1	3	4	6	3	3	1	4	3	2	1	45

Total Births in the year, 208. Deaths of Infants in the year, 45. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 129

TABLE VI.

Annual Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK-PLACES AND HOMEWORK.

PREMISES.	INSPECTION.		
	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
6 Factories	36	0	0
33 Workshops	198	0	0
0 Workplaces	0	0	0
Total ...	234	0	0

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of Cleanliness	0	0	0	0
Want of Ventilation	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of Drainage of Floors	0	0	0	0
Other Nuisances	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation. { insufficient...	0	0	0	0
(Sect. 22 adopted. { unsuitable or	0	0	0	0
1 Closet for every { defective ..	0	0	0	0
25 Persons.) { not separate	0	0	0	0
for sexes.....	0	0	0	0
Total ..	0	0	0	0

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	15
Tailor and Clothier	1
Plumber	1
Wheelwright	1
Farrier and Blacksmith	1
Herb Beer Bottlers	3
Mineral Water Manufacturer	1
Hat Manufacturer	1
Charcoal Maker	1
Joiner and Builder	1
Tripe Dresser	1
Spice Maker	1
India-rubber Merchants	2
Other Workshops	3
Total	33

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	0
Action taken in matters referred to H M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector..</div> </div>
	0
Underground Bakehouses :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	1

APPENDIX, No. 1.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST MEASLES.

Measles is a highly infectious and dangerous disease, especially in the early stage before the rash appears.

The early signs of the disease are coughing, sneezing, and redness of the eyes, with some degree of illness.

If Measles has made its appearance at School or in the neighbourhood, the teachers, especially in the Infant Department, should be on the outlook for the first signs of the disease, and any child found with such marks of illness should be at once sent home.

Anyone attacked by Measles should, if possible, be placed in a separate room upstairs, with a good fire in the room, and the window open to an extent sufficient to admit fresh air without allowing the room to get cold. The bed should be placed in that portion of the room not lying between the window and the fire, in which there is least draught.

No child who has been ill with Measles should be allowed to play with other children for at least a month after the appearance of the rash.

Neighbouring should be stopped, and all other children kept at home for a month after the appearance of the rash on the last child attacked.

Before the Child returns to School the following measures should be carried out :—

The skin of the child should be thoroughly cleansed by several washings.

All articles of clothing worn by the sick child, and the bedding and hangings of the sick room, should be steeped in a vessel containing water and a disinfectant, and afterwards washed and put out to air for some days.

All washable articles of furniture should be washed with water to which a disinfectant has been added.

Walls (papered walls should be stripped), ceilings, and floors should be well washed with a powerful disinfectant. Limewashed walls and ceilings should afterwards be freshly limewashed.

The windows should be left open and free from curtains for several days, so as to admit as much light and air as possible.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

REGULATIONS

WITH RESPECT TO

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS.

INTERPRETATION.

1. Throughout these regulations the expression "The Council" means the Urban District Council of Hurst; the expression of "the District" means the Urban District of Hurst; the expression "Cow-shed" includes any dairy in which milking cows may be kept, and the expression "Cowkeeper" means any person following the trade of a cowkeeper or dairyman who is, or is required to be, registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885.

FOR THE INSPECTION OF CATTLE IN
DAIRIES.

2. Every occupier of a dairy wherein any cattle may be kept, and which the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer of the Council specially authorised by them in that behalf, may visit for the purpose of inspecting cattle, and every person for the time being having the care or control of any such dairy, or of any cattle therein, shall afford such Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or officer, all reasonable assistance that may, for the purpose of the inspection, be required by him.

FOR PRESCRIBING AND REGULATING THE LIGHTING,
VENTILATION, CLEANSING, DRAINAGE, AND WATER
SUPPLY OF COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES IN THE
OCCUPATION OF PERSONS FOLLOWING THE TRADE
OF COWKEEPERS OR DAIRYMEN.

PART I.

The Regulations in this Part shall apply to Cowsheds, the cows from which are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year, and, when not so grazed, are habitually turned out during a portion of each day.

LIGHTING.

3. Every cowkeeper shall provide that every cowshed in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows, whether in the sides or roof thereof.

VENTILATION.

4. Every cowkeeper shall cause every cowshed in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external air to keep the air in the cowshed in a wholesome condition.

CLEANSING.

5. (1.) Every cowkeeper shall cause every part of the interior of every cowshed in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure that such cowshed shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

(2.) Such person shall cause the ceiling or interior of the roof, and the walls of every cowshed in his occupation to be properly limewashed TWICE at least in every year, that is to say, ONCE during the month of May, and ONCE during the month of October, and at such other times as may be necessary.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof, or walls, that may be properly painted, or varnished, or constructed of or covered with any material such as to render the limewashing unsuitable or inexpedient, and that may be otherwise properly cleansed.

3. He shall cause the floor of every such cowshed to be thoroughly swept, and all dung and other offensive matter to be removed from such cowshed as often as may be necessary, and not less than **ONCE** in every day.

DRAINAGE.

6. (1.) Every cowkeeper shall cause the drainage of every cowshed in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable open channel to a drain inlet situate in the open air at a proper distance from any door or window of such cowshed, or to some other suitable place of disposal which is so situate.

(2.) He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain of such cowshed to be within such cowshed.

WATER SUPPLY.

7. (1.) Every cowkeeper shall keep in, or in connection with, every cowshed in his occupation a supply of water suitable and sufficient for all such purposes as may from time to time be reasonably necessary.

(2.) He shall cause any receptacle which may be provided for such water to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein, and where such receptacle is used for the storage only of water he shall cause it to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

PART II.

The regulations in Part I., and also the following regulation, shall apply to all cowsheds other than those the cows from which are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year, and, when not so grazed, are habitually turned out during a portion of each day.

8. A cowkeeper shall not cause or allow any cowshed in his occupation to be occupied by a larger number of cows than will leave not less than **EIGHT HUNDRED FEET** of air space for each cow.

Provided as follows:—

(a) In calculating the air space for the purposes of this regulation, no space shall be reckoned which is

more than SIXTEEN FEET above the floor; but if the roof or ceiling is inclined, then the mean height of the same above the floor may be taken as the height thereof for the purposes of this regulation.

(b) This regulation shall not apply to any cowshed constructed and used before the date of these regulations coming into effect, until two years after that date.

PART III.

9. In this part, the expression " Dairy " means a dairy in which cattle are not kept.

LIGHTING.

10. Every cowkeeper shall provide that every dairy in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows, whether in the sides or roof thereof.

VENTILATION.

11. Every cowkeeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external air to keep the air in the dairy in a wholesome condition.

CLEANSING.

12. (1.) Every cowkeeper shall cause every part of the interior of every dairy in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure that such dairy shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

(2.) He shall cause the floor of every such dairy to be thoroughly cleansed with water at least ONCE every day.

DRAINAGE.

13. (1.) Every cowkeeper shall cause the drainage of every dairy in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable open channel to the outside of such dairy, and may there be received in a suitable gulley communicating with a proper and sufficient drain.

(2.) He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain of such dairy to be within such dairy.

WATER SUPPLY.

14. (1.) Every cowkeeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be provided with an adequate supply of good and wholesome water for the cleansing of such dairy, and of any vessels that may be used therein for containing milk, and for all other reasonable and necessary purposes in connection with the use thereof.

(2.) He shall cause every cistern or other receptacle in which any such water may be stored to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

(3.) He shall cause every such cistern or receptacle to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein.

FOR SECURING THE CLEANLINESS OF MILK-STORES, MILK-SHOPS, AND OF MILK-VESSELS USED FOR CONTAINING MILK FOR SALE BY PERSONS FOLLOW- ING THE TRADE OF COWKEEPERS OR DAIRYMEN.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK-STORES AND MILK-SHOPS.

15. Every occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop shall cause every part of the interior of such milk-store or milk-shop to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to maintain such milk-store or milk-shop in a thorough state of cleanliness.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK-VESSELS.

16. (1.) Every cowkeeper shall from time to time as often as may be necessary cause every milk-vessel that may be used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water, and shall otherwise take all proper precautions for the maintenance of such milk-vessel in a constant state of cleanliness.

(2.) He shall, on every occasion when any such vessel shall have been used to contain milk, or shall have been returned to him after having been out of his possession, cause such vessel to be forthwith so cleansed.

FOR PRESCRIBING PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY
PURVEYORS OF MILK AND PERSONS SELLING
MILK BY RETAIL AND AGAINST INFECTION OR
CONTAMINATION.

17. (1.) Every purveyor or milk or person selling milk by retail shall take all reasonable and proper precautions, in and in connection with the storage and distribution of the milk, and otherwise, to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination.

(2.) He shall not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale—

(a) in any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious, or deleterious gas or substance, or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation, or effluvium; or

(b) in any room used as a kitchen or as a living room; or

(c) In any room or building, or part of a building communicating directly by door, window, or otherwise with any room used as a sleeping room, or in which there may be any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease and may not have been properly disinfected; or

(d) in any room or building or part of a building in which there may be any direct inlet to any drain.

(3.) He shall not keep milk for sale, or cause or suffer any such milk to be placed in any vessel, receptacle, or utensil which is not thoroughly clean.

(4.) He shall cause every vessel, receptacle or utensil used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water after it shall have been used, and to be maintained in a constant state of cleanliness.

(5.) He shall not cause or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale—

(a) unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean; and

(b) Unless the hands of the person milking such cow, also, are thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination.

PENALTIES.

18. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of FIVE POUNDS, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of FORTY SHILLINGS for each day after written notice of the offence from the Council.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this regulation.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE REGULATIONS.

19. These regulations shall come into force on and after the 15th day of February, 1908.

REVOCATION OF REGULATIONS.

20. From and after the date on which these regulations shall come into force, all regulations heretofore made under, or having effect in pursuance of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Order of 1885, shall, so far as the same are now in force in the district, be revoked.

Given under the seal of the Council and approved at a Meeting held the 19th day of December, 1907.

The Common Seal of the Urban
District Council of Hurst was here-
unto affixed in the presence of



J. PLEASANTS,

Chairman of the Council.

Countersigned by

REG. WHITWORTH,

Clerk to the Council,

